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The triangulations also are worthy of mention. Oceanographical work, on the contrary, was neglected as only density and temperature of surface waters were taken.

The reports on the meteorological and magnetical observations occupy the greater part of the volume (pp. 261-573 and 575-615). The meteorological journal consists of hourly observations taken from Feb. 1, 1904 to Feb. 15, 1905. The results of these observations complete in a very satisfactory manner our knowledge of the climate and meteorology of the antarctic region south of Cape Horn and ought to be discussed together with those made by the expeditions of Nordenskjöld and Bruce and those of the second expedition of Charcot.

The Aurora Australis was seen only three times, while farther to the south-west, in 1898, I noted this phenomenon sixty-two times. To explain this fact one has to admit that in the south as well as in the north the geographical distribution of auroras depends upon the distance from the magnetic pole. The blue fog (p. 460), which was also described in my report on the optical phenomena of the atmosphere observed during the Belgian Expedition, seems to me to be a particular case of twilight phenomenon. It would be interesting to compare this blue fog phenomenon with the blue colorations which one sometimes observes in mountainous regions before twilight, when the sun is still above the horizon so low that great expanses of landscape are sunk in the shadow of the mountains.

HENRYK ARCTOWSKI.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

Die Koblenzer Fragmente zweier handschriftlichen Karten von Deutschland aus dem 15. Jahrhundert. Von A. Wolkenhauer. Reprint, Nachrichten K. Gesell. der Wiss. zu Göttingen, Philol.-hist. Klasse, 1910, No. 1, pp. 17-47. Maps. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

In this monograph the author gives a detailed description of two parchment manuscript maps of Germany dating, as he believes, from the second half of the fifteenth century, but before 1490. The maps appear from the reproductions to be rather crude sketches, yet are particularly interesting to students of historical geography. They are thought to have been drawn in Nürnberg, then a center of scientific, literary and artistic culture. The author has made a very exhaustive study, quite characteristically German in its critical analysis of the contents of the two sketches. He has clearly demonstrated how much of real geographical and historical interest may be found in the maps of earlier centuries, inaccurate as they may be in specific details, but accurate in making record of the geographical knowledge of the times when drawn. Questions relating to the projection, to the regions presented, to the topography of these regions, to place names and the peculiarities of the same have all received careful consideration, as have other questions relating to the comparative value of the maps, to their probable date, to the author and his special peculiarities as exhibited in his work.

E. L. STEVENSON.

ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHY

Die serbokroatischen Kolonien süditaliens. Von Milan Resetar. Schriften der Balkankommission, Linguistische Abteil., IX. 402 pp. Ills. Kaiserl. Akad. der Wiss., Wien, 1911. Kr. 12.50. $12 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.

This volume concerns itself with the highly interesting Slavic enclaves in Molise of the province of Naples, the three communities of Montemitro, San Felice Slavo and Acquaviva-Collecroce. Remote from the lines along which the greater events of history moved in the Middle Ages, the three communities have remained singularly conservative of ancestral type in habit and speech. Even at the present they lie remote from the travel routes and scarcely touched by the modern life of Italy save in so far as the Government reaches out to them hands collecting taxes and drawing their youth into military service. The moot point of the period at which this Molise colony was founded and the circumstances under which it came to fixity is carefully discussed with a full apparatus of historical record. Upon the same point the author, with great skill in the interpretation of speech record, masses the weight of his philological

acumen in the linguistic section of the work. He succeeds in orienting the Molise dialect upon the great body of Slavic speech and shows whence the migration was derived; and, by a critical examination of speech forms, is able to identify its period quite independently of the formal record of documents. It affords a most interesting example of the contribution of philology to the art of the historian.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Palæolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe. Being the Munro Lectures in Anthropology and Prehistoric Archæology in Connection with the University of Edinburgh. Delivered during Feb. and March 1912. By Robert Munro. xxi and 507 pp. Ills., bibliogr., index. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1912. Macmillan Co., New York. 16s. 10 x 7.

Viewed as a compendium this work is very timely. The sudden increase of our knowledge of the earliest men of Europe derived from the discovery of their graphic arts in southern France and northern Spain, the recent discoveries in England of the man of Galley Hill and the woman of the Piltdown skull, these make it of extreme value that we have in convenient summary the results of previous discovery. The volume is introductory. Relative to the study of prehistoric man it is in a certain sense a primer; therefore it is most strongly characterized by the summation of definitely accepted results of the early finds. Dr. Munro, in these lectures to beginners in anthropology, did not find it incumbent upon him to attempt the decision of controverted points. He has rendered more valuable service by stating with fairness each theory of explanation. This is particularly well shown in his chapter on *Pithecanthropus erectus*. While these lectures are expressly designed to prepare students for the more detailed study of fossil man, they will serve the general reader excellently as affording a clear conspectus of all that is known on the subject up to the present.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Die germanischen Stämme und die Kulturen zwischen Oder und Passarge zur römischen Kaiserzeit. Von Erich Blume. 1. Teil: Text. vi and 213 pp. Map, ill. Mannus-Bibliothek, No. 8. Curt Kabitzsch, Würzburg, 1912. Mk. 8. 10½ x 7½.

This volume finds its place in a considerable and rapidly growing library of the literature of the early history of Europe. It deals with a history of which there are no written records. It is based upon the record yielded by careful search of the soil itself for its treasure of trifles lost or discarded ages ago. Here we have the record for a small area in Germany, no more than the district between the Oder and the Passarge, and a study limited to the Roman imperial age. In general this method of close study of limited areas and particular epochs has been found to yield the most satisfactory results. The method of such work has become standardized into a conventional form based upon the results of similar experience. The nature of the terrain is carefully set forth in order to afford the best information about the sites where finds are made. Each object is described as to its site and the conditions of its discovery, objects of similar type are brought together for comparison in the discussion. The museum deposit is sedulously noted so that the special student may be able to pursue his researches with ease and celerity. The best result of any such monograph is to serve as an index whereby the more general investigator may lay his hand upon all the material remains which may serve in the elaboration of whatever thesis he may contemplate. The wealth of the illustrations in this volume should prove of great assistance.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Diagrams of Storm Tracks and Thermo-Isopleths. By J. I. Craig. 2 pp. Diagrams. Reprint, Meteor. Rept., 1910, Part 2, Surv. Dept., Egypt. Cairo, 1913.

Mr. J. I. Craig, whose name is already well known in connection with the meteorological work of the Egyptian Survey Department, has lately plotted the